

MINERS FORCED TO SURRENDER

Union Official Says Strikers Could Not Defy the Government

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 6.—Defending the action of himself and Acting President John L. Lewis in agreeing to accept President Wilson's proposal for settlement of the coal miners' strike, William Green, international secretary of the United Mine Workers, declared the only other alternative was "disaster and defeat of the miners' organization."

"We could have whipped the coal operators, but we could not, if we had wanted to, whip the strongest government on earth—our government, which had just finished whipping Germany."

"If we had not accepted President Wilson's proposal of settlement, the powers of the federal government would have been turned loose on us with greater ferocity than anything we have ever seen," Green continued. "We knew we had reached the limit," he asserted as the delegates, with applause and cheering voiced approval of what he said.

"With every mining community in the country honeycombed with federal agents, gathering evidence against our men, our funds tied up and women and children freezing and facing starvation, how, in the name of God, could we go on with the strike?" Green continued.

Green's speech followed an attempt on the part of some of the delegates led by Robert H. Harlin, president of the Washington miners, to defeat the purpose of the motion of Philip H. Murray of Pennsylvania to approve the actions of the officers; by requiring the award which is to be made by the president's commission to be submitted to a referendum vote or a reconvened convention of the mine workers.

That concurrence by the convention of the United Mine Workers in the action of the international officials in accepting President Wilson's proposal binds the miners to acceptance of any award made by the commission then he voted was stated today by Acting President Lewis.

The statement was made after Robert H. Harlin, president of Washington miners, had sought to amend the mo-

tion of President Murray of the Pennsylvania miners, which proposes ratification of the action of the international officials.

Harlin asked that the convention be reconvened to pass on the commission's award or that the award be submitted to referendum.

Lewis ruled Harlin's motion out of order. He said if the convention should agree to await and see what the award of the commission may be, he didn't think there would be any award.

The new angle has precipitated intense debate and may delay a vote on the question.

HOSPITAL GIVEN ADDITIONAL SUM

Baptist Board Prorates Over-subscription Money

Columbia, Jan. 7.—An increase of \$100,000 was allowed the Baptist hospital by the general board at its meeting last night, thus bringing the total of this institution up to \$260,000 from the \$75,000,000 campaign. The board reached an agreement early this morning allowing the percentages of over-subscription as announced during the campaign obtain up to five and a half mills for all commissions.

This agreement was reached after a special committee had fought the matter out and reported to the board. The report of this committee was adopted with slight modification. A special program was announced for the commission on Sunday schools, B. Y. P. U. and colportage, allowing this commission \$20,000 this year and \$25,000 for the succeeding four years.

The educational commission put its program before the board last night and it was ratified. During the five year period this commission is to expend more than \$250,000 not including colleges and academies. Over \$2,000,000 is to be spent including all Baptist educational institutions. A policy of distributing the \$250,000 by the commission was agreed upon.

By the agreement early this morning the educational institutions of the State will receive nearly a half million dollars from the over-subscription.

It was announced that the enlistment forces heretofore under the secretary of the State mission board would hereafter be under the direction of the general board as a general promotion force.

PEACE IN EUROPE IS FINALLY MADE

Ratification of Treaty of Versailles and Acceptance of Protocol Brings Peace

GERMANY PLEDGED TO OBSERVE TERMS

America is Still at War With Germany as Senate Refuses to Ratify Treaty

Paris, Jan. 10. (By the Associated Press).—Ratification of the treaty of Versailles was exchanged, and peace between Germany, France, Great Britain and the other allies and associated powers, with the exception of the United States, became effective at 4.16 o'clock this afternoon. There were 11th hour rumors of a further postponement but these proved to be groundless.

Following the exchange of ratification Premier Clemenceau handed to Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German peace delegation, a letter containing three declarations:

"First—The general secretary has been authorized by the supreme council to assure the German delegation that the interallied commission of control and the commission on reparations will conform with the greatest care to the statement in the note of December 8 relative to safeguarding the vital economic interests of Germany."

"Second—The experts of the allied and associated powers, believing that part of the information on which they founded their demand for 400,000 tons of floating docks, floating cranes, tugs and dredgers may have been in accurate on certain points and details, think they have committed an error as concerns 80,000 tons of floating docks at Hamburg."

"If the investigation to which the interallied commission on control will proceed shall show that there has really been an error the allies and associated powers will be prepared to reduce their demands proportionately in a manner to lower them to 300,000 tons in round numbers, and even below that if the necessity of such reduction shall be demonstrated by convincing arguments. But most complete facilities should be accorded to authorized allied and associated representatives to enable them to make all necessary inquiries, with a view to verifying the German assertions before any reduction from the original demands of the protocol can be definitely admitted by the allied and associated powers."

"Third—The allied and associated governments with reference to the last paragraphs of the letter which contains their reply, do not consider that the sole act of sinking the German ships at Scapa Flow constitutes a crime of war for which individual punishment will be exacted in conformity with article 228 of the peace treaty."

"On the other hand, the allied and associated powers wish to point out that, without losing sight of the vital economic interests of Germany, they have presented a demand for 400,000 tons on the inventory established by them. German experts have furnished details which we will verify and which give a smaller figure. Consequently, here will eventually be deducted from the 400,000 tons of floating docks, cranes, tugs and dredgers claimed by the allies a tonnage of floating docks which, after verification we will recognize as having been included on interallied inventory by mistake and which, consequently, does not exist. Nevertheless such deduction shall not exceed 125,000 tons."

"The allied and associated powers add that the 122,500 tons proposed by the German government, of which a list was handed over during the deliberations of the technical commissions, must be delivered immediately. For the balance of the tonnage, as shall be determined by the commission on reparations, a delay will be allowed the German government which can not exceed 20 months for delivery of the total amount."

(Signed) "Clemenceau."

The outstanding comment tonight on the ceremony is that it leaves the United States the only power which was actively at war with Germany not now on a peace basis. That was the note sounded by von Lersner, head of the German peace delegation, in a statement to the Associated Press immediately after the ceremony.

"I am naturally happy that peace has finally become effective," Baron von Lersner said. "My great regret is that the United States is the only country with which Germany is still in a state of war. I hope, however, that this situation will soon be changed."

"Execution of the treaty of Versailles imposes upon Germany the heaviest sacrifices ever borne by a nation in modern times. We lost in the west and in the east territories that belonged to Prussia for many centuries. We have assumed enormous economic obligations. Nevertheless, I am glad that peace is at last re-established, because it will give back to Germany her best beloved sons still prisoners abroad."

Asked as to the execution of the terms of the treaty Baron von Lersner declared that Germany was ready and determined to do her utmost. He continued:

"We have already, even without being obliged by the terms of the treaty, delivered a considerable quantity of products including 2,500,000 tons of coal to France, and I can say that Germany will go to the utmost limit of possibility in fulfilling all the obligations she has incurred. It will mean hard times for Germany, but with the recovery of our ardor for

labor and production we hope to meet every emergency."

"The recovery of our economic property is as much to the interest of the entente as it is to us, on account of the great economic difficulties that threaten all Europe. It is obvious speaking chiefly of France, that her economic prosperity depends upon the economic recovery of Germany."

Baron von Lersner said he had several very satisfactory conferences with Louis Loucheur, French minister of reconstruction, regarding the resumption of trade relations between Germany and France, and added that he hoped the European nations, working together, would solve the great economic problems. The most thorny remaining problems seemed to von Lersner to be the extradition of a considerable number of German officers, officials and soldiers to be tried for crimes alleged to have been committed during the war.

"I do not want to give up all hope," continued Baron von Lersner, "that among the allies the conviction will finally prevail that, by availing themselves strictly of rights conceded in the treaty for the extradition of those accused, they may cause the greatest consequences not only for Germany, but for quiet and order in Europe generally. We pointed out two months ago very frankly to the allies the harmful consequences that might ensue if their right to demand extradition should be executed literally. At the same time we submitted written suggestions for the solution of the delicate problem."

"The principal features of this proposition were that Germany would undertake to arraign before the supreme court of Germany all persons accused by the entente; would except all such from the law of amnesty and would consent to the presence of representatives of the entente at the trial as public prosecutors with fullest rights of control. Germany, in the meantime, has enacted laws to this end."

"The entente did not accept our proposals before peace became effective, but that does not preclude serious examination anew of the problem after the establishment of peace. Your conviction must be the same as mine, that the desire of the entente is by no means to satisfy revenge but to punish the guilty with equity and justice."

A Card.

Mr. Editor:

We wish to extend through your paper our heartfelt thanks of those kind friends for their attention to us when we were all sick and could not help ourselves. Such kindness as shown us can never be forgotten and we hope that they will be abundantly blessed.

Mr. G. W. Elmore and Family.

London, Dec. 10.—"The success of the League of Nations' idea is dependent upon the intelligent cooperation of the women," says Miss A. Helen Ward in an article in the League, a periodical.

The writer suggests the organization of a Woman's Bureau of the League of Nations and that the women should be appointed for the general fitness for the purpose of the League, rather than merely as experts in what is known as "women's interests."

SPENDING MORE THAN INCOME

Secretary of Treasury Warns Congress of Extravagance in Making Appropriations

ANOTHER BOND ISSUE MAY BE NECESSARY

Present Taxes Yield Barely Sufficient to Pay Expenses if No Additional Burdens Are Imposed By Congress

Washington, Jan. 11.—Another Liberty loan will be necessary if congress embarks on "new fields of large expenditures or reduces the aggregate volume of taxes," Secretary Glass declared in a statement tonight setting forth in detail the government's financial condition.

If the present tax level is retained and new expenditures are kept down the turn has come in the tide of government financing, the secretary asserted.

Barring the congressional action mentioned, Mr. Glass believed the treasury would be able to pay its own way from tax and war salvage receipts. Although further issues of treasury certificates of indebtedness may be expected, they will be redeemed from cash on hand rather than through the sale of new issues of certificates for the first time since late in 1917. The treasury secretary directed attention to statements made early in September in which he expressed the opinion that the strain had lessened and that after January 1, the government's financial problems would more easily be solved.

As indicative of the progress made by the treasury in solution of these problems Mr. Glass pointed to reductions between September 1 and January 1 in the nation's gross debt and in the two classes of certificates of indebtedness outstanding. The gross debt which on September 1 was \$26,596,701,648, was \$25,837,078,807 on January 1. Reduction in the floating debt, unmatured treasury certificates of indebtedness of \$622,653,250 has been made since September 1, leaving the total outstanding obligations of this nature at \$3,578,485,800 on January 1. A reduction of \$885,726,500 was reported for the same period in the outstanding so-called loan certificates, leaving \$1,224,661,000 of these yet to be funded.

The loan certificates outstanding January 1 were issues maturing January 2, January 15, February 2, and February 16. All of these the secretary said have been or will be paid out of cash on hand January 1, or from the proceeds of sales of tax certificates issued in anticipation of any one or four tax installments due during the present year. Mr. Glass believed this indicates success for the treasury's plan to avoid further large funding operations and for financing the unfunded portions of the war debt.

DANIELS FAVORS FIGHTING MEN

Those Who Performed Shore Duty Cut Out By Secretary

Washington, Jan. 7.—Coincident with the appointment today by Chairman Page, of the senate naval committee, of a subcommittee to investigate the naval decoration controversy, Secretary Daniels transmitted to Senator Page a complete list of all officers and enlisted men considered by the navy's board of awards for service decorations as recommended by commanding officers.

The list transmitted by Secretary Daniels comprises more than 3,500 names and the charts accompanying it tell a graphic story of the fate of each recommendation as it passed through the hands of the board and finally was acted on by the secretary. The documents sent to the senate by Secretary Daniels showed that the list of 144 persons finally approved by Secretary Daniels to receive the distinguished service medal represented a reduction of nearly 200 from the total recommended by the board. Practically all recommendations for that honor disapproved by the secretary were for officers who performed shore duty, the report showed. Persons designated by the secretary, but not by the board, to receive the distinguished service medal totaled two, these including the commanding officers of naval craft that were attacked by submarines or came in contact with mines.

Mexico's National Theatre.

Mexico City, Dec. 15.—The National Theatre which has been in the process of erection since 1902 and which when completed will represent an expenditure of not less than 20,000,000 pesos, probably will be formally dedicated sometime next year, a tentative date having been set for September 16, the national holiday.

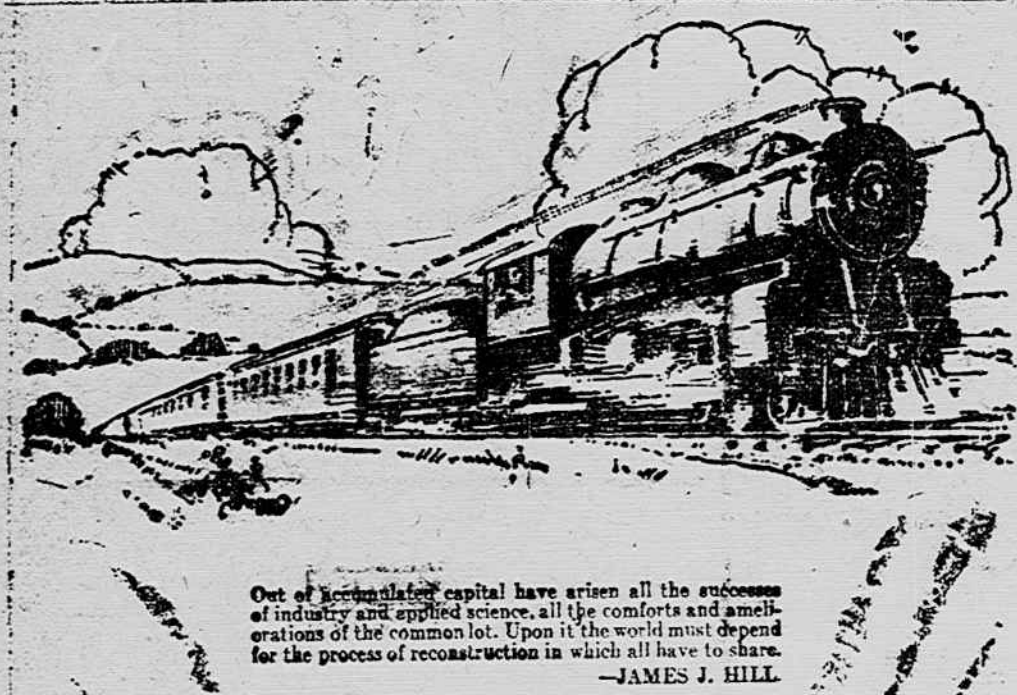
This structure which was conceived as one of the most pretentious playhouses in the world occupies a site in the center of the capital.

Englishman Invents a New Loom.

Manchester, Eng., Dec. 12.—After a futile effort to introduce his invention in English mills, C. Whalley, who contrived a circular loom, which it is claimed, will benefit the weaving industry, has gone to the United States where he hopes to obtain financial assistance in giving his machine a thorough test. An official of the textile department of the Blackburn Technical School declared the new loom would reduce the cost of operating personnel by three-fourths.

Paris, Jan. 7.—Germans accused of violating laws of war in France during the conflict will be assigned today for trial to different allied military courts, according to The Petit Parisien, have been completed.

Berlin, Dec. 22.—Alfred Scholz, who has been elected mayor of Neukollen, will be the first Socialist to occupy such a position in any of the municipalities composing Greater Berlin. Herr Scholz was editor of Vorwaerts, a socialist newspaper.



Out of accumulated capital have arisen all the successes of industry and applied science, all the comforts and ameliorations of the common lot. Upon it the world must depend for the process of reconstruction in which all have to share.

—JAMES J. HILL

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